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APPLICATION NO.	FILING DATE	FIRST NAMED INVENTOR	ATTORNEY DOCKET NO.	CONFIRMATION NO.
09/666,864	09/21/2000	Edith H. Stern	YOR9-2000-0301 (1963-7393)	5903

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Mark J Abate
Morgan & Finnegan LLP
345 Park Avenue
New York, NY 10154

EXAMINER

MAHMOUDI, HASSAN

ART UNIT	PAPER NUMBER
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2175

DATE MAILED: 05/07/2004

10

Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.

Office Action Summary

Application No.

09/666,864

Applicant(s)

STERN ET AL.

Examiner

Tony Mahmoudi

Art Unit

2175

-- The MAILING DATE of this communication appears on the cover sheet with the correspondence address --

Period for Reply

A SHORTENED STATUTORY PERIOD FOR REPLY IS SET TO EXPIRE 3 MONTH(S) FROM THE MAILING DATE OF THIS COMMUNICATION.

- Extensions of time may be available under the provisions of 37 CFR 1.136(a). In no event, however, may a reply be timely filed after SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- If the period for reply specified above is less than thirty (30) days, a reply within the statutory minimum of thirty (30) days will be considered timely.
- If NO period for reply is specified above, the maximum statutory period will apply and will expire SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- Failure to reply within the set or extended period for reply will, by statute, cause the application to become ABANDONED (35 U.S.C. § 133). Any reply received by the Office later than three months after the mailing date of this communication, even if timely filed, may reduce any earned patent term adjustment. See 37 CFR 1.704(b).

Status

- 1) ☒ Responsive to communication(s) filed on 17 February 2004.
- 2a) ☐ This action is FINAL. 2b) ☒ This action is non-final.
- 3) ☐ Since this application is in condition for allowance except for formal matters, prosecution as to the merits is closed in accordance with the practice under *Ex parte Quayle*, 1935 C.D. 11, 453 O.G. 213.

Disposition of Claims

- 4) ☒ Claim(s) 2-4, 6, 8-11, 14-23, 25-29, 31-33 and 36-44 is/are pending in the application.
- 4a) Of the above claim(s) _____ is/are withdrawn from consideration.
- 5) ☐ Claim(s) _____ is/are allowed.
- 6) ☒ Claim(s) 2-4, 6, 8-11, 14-23, 25-29, 31-33 and 36-44 is/are rejected.
- 7) ☐ Claim(s) _____ is/are objected to.
- 8) ☐ Claim(s) _____ are subject to restriction and/or election requirement.

Application Papers

- 9) ☐ The specification is objected to by the Examiner.
- 10) ☐ The drawing(s) filed on _____ is/are: a) ☐ accepted or b) ☐ objected to by the Examiner.
Applicant may not request that any objection to the drawing(s) be held in abeyance. See 37 CFR 1.85(a).
Replacement drawing sheet(s) including the correction is required if the drawing(s) is objected to. See 37 CFR 1.121(d).
- 11) ☐ The oath or declaration is objected to by the Examiner. Note the attached Office Action or form PTO-152.

Priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119

- 12) ☐ Acknowledgment is made of a claim for foreign priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119(a)-(d) or (f).
- a) ☐ All b) ☐ Some * c) ☐ None of:
- ☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received.
 - ☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received in Application No. _____.
 - ☐ Copies of the certified copies of the priority documents have been received in this National Stage application from the International Bureau (PCT Rule 17.2(a)).

* See the attached detailed Office action for a list of the certified copies not received.


DOV POPOVICI
SUPERVISORY PATENT EXAMINER
TECHNOLOGY CENTER 2100

Attachment(s)

- 1) ☒ Notice of References Cited (PTO-892)
- 2) ☐ Notice of Draftsperson's Patent Drawing Review (PTO-948)
- 3) ☐ Information Disclosure Statement(s) (PTO-1449 or PTO/SB/08)
Paper No(s)/Mail Date _____
- 4) ☒ Interview Summary (PTO-413)
Paper No(s)/Mail Date. 10.
- 5) ☐ Notice of Informal Patent Application (PTO-152)
- 6) ☐ Other: _____

Interview Summary	Application No.	Applicant(s)	
	09/666,864	STERN ET AL.	
	Examiner	Art Unit	
	Tony Mahmoudi	2175	

All participants (applicant, applicant's representative, PTO personnel):

- (1) Joseph C. Redmond, Jr. (Attorney of Record). (3) Tony Mahmoudi.
 (2) Charles L. Rones. (4) _____.

Date of Interview: 27 April 2004.

Type: a) ☒ Telephonic b) ☐ Video Conference
 c) ☐ Personal [copy given to: 1) ☐ applicant 2) ☐ applicant's representative]

Exhibit shown or demonstration conducted: d) ☐ Yes e) ☒ No.
 If Yes, brief description: _____.

Claim(s) discussed: 36-39, and 40-44.

Identification of prior art discussed: None.

Agreement with respect to the claims f) ☐ was reached. g) ☒ was not reached. h) ☐ N/A.

Substance of Interview including description of the general nature of what was agreed to if an agreement was reached, or any other comments: See Continuation Sheet.

(A fuller description, if necessary, and a copy of the amendments which the examiner agreed would render the claims allowable, if available, must be attached. Also, where no copy of the amendments that would render the claims allowable is available, a summary thereof must be attached.)

THE FORMAL WRITTEN REPLY TO THE LAST OFFICE ACTION MUST INCLUDE THE SUBSTANCE OF THE INTERVIEW. (See MPEP Section 713.04). If a reply to the last Office action has already been filed, APPLICANT IS GIVEN ONE MONTH FROM THIS INTERVIEW DATE, OR THE MAILING DATE OF THIS INTERVIEW SUMMARY FORM, WHICHEVER IS LATER, TO FILE A STATEMENT OF THE SUBSTANCE OF THE INTERVIEW. See Summary of Record of Interview requirements on reverse side or on attached sheet.



Examiner Note: You must sign this form unless it is an Attachment to a signed Office action.

Examiner's signature, if required

Continuation of Substance of Interview including description of the general nature of what was agreed to if an agreement was reached, or any other comments: The attorney of Record faxed to the examiner a proposed amendment on 26-April-2004. The amendment proposed to cancel claims 36-39 and amended independent claims 40-44 to include "a camera (device)". The proposed amendment was discussed with Primary Examiner, Charles Rones, and upon further search, it was determined that the proposed amendment would not place the application in condition for allowance. The decision to introduce new grounds of rejection was communicated to Mr. Redmond on 27-April-2004. Hence, the proposed amendment is not entered and the previously entered amendment, officially submitted by the attorney (paper No. 9, filed on 17-February-2004) is addressed in a Non-Final Office Action, enclosed with this Interview Summary (paper No. 10).

DETAILED ACTION

Continued Examination Under 37 CFR 1.114

1. A request for continued examination under 37 CFR 1.114, including the fee set forth in 37 CFR 1.17(e), was filed in this application after final rejection. Since this application is eligible for continued examination under 37 CFR 1.114, and the fee set forth in 37 CFR 1.17(e) has been timely paid, the finality of the previous Office action has been withdrawn pursuant to 37 CFR 1.114. Applicant's Request for Continued Examination (RCE) submission filed on 17-February-2004 has been entered. In addition, the "Preliminary" amendment filed on 17-February-2004 has been entered for the continued examination of this application.

Remarks

2. In response to communications filed on 17-February-2004, claims 1, 5, 7, 12, 13, 24, 30, 34, and 35 are cancelled, claims 2-4, 6, 8-11, 14-23, 25-29, 31-33, and 36 are amended, and new claims 40-44 are added per applicant's request. Therefore, claims 2-4, 6, 8-11, 14-23, 25-29, 31-33 and 36-44 are presently pending in the application.

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 103

3. The following is a quotation of 35 U.S.C. 103(a) which forms the basis for all obviousness rejections set forth in this Office action:

(a) A patent may not be obtained though the invention is not identically disclosed or described as set forth in section 102 of this title, if the differences between the subject matter sought to be patented and the prior art are such that the subject matter as a whole would have been obvious at the time the invention was made to a person having ordinary skill in the art to which said subject matter pertains. Patentability shall not be negated by the manner in which the invention was made.

4. Claims 36 and 43 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Bellesfield et al (U.S. Patent No. 6,282,489) in view of Crosby et al (U.S. Patent No. 6,577,311.)

As to claim 36, Bellesfield et al teaches a method (see column 1, lines 6-14), comprising the steps of:

- b) obtaining geographical coordinates of a location (see column 4, lines 11-25);
- c) accessing images stored in a the network according to the geographical location coordinates (see column 4, line 55 through column 5, line 15); and
- d) providing obtained geographical location coordinates to the network (see column 4, lines 55-65) and obtaining images from the network according to the provided geographical location coordinates (see column 5, lines 10-15, see column 9, lines 3-8, and see figure 6);

Bellesfield et al does not teach:

- a) generating electronic messages at a terminal wherein the terminal is a laptop or personal digital assistant or other computer device and linked to a network by wired or wireless connection; and
- e) incorporating in an electronic message at least one of the images obtained from the network.

Crosby et al teaches a camera in communication with a network (see Abstract, and see figure 4), in which he teaches:

generating electronic messages at a terminal (see column 19, lines 62-63) wherein the terminal is a laptop or personal digital assistant or other computer device (see column 8, line 62 through column 9, line 23) and linked to a network by wired or wireless connection (see figure 4); and

incorporating in an electronic message at least one of the images obtained from the network (see figure 7, and see column 19, lines 47-63.)

Therefore, it would have been obvious to a person having ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to have modified Bellesfield et al to include generating electronic messages at a terminal wherein the terminal is a laptop or personal digital assistant or other computer device and linked to a network by wired or wireless connection; and incorporating in an electronic message at least one of the images obtained from the network.

It would have been obvious to a person having ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to have modified Bellesfield et al by the teachings of Crosby et al, because including generating electronic messages at a terminal wherein the terminal is a laptop or personal digital assistant or other computer device and linked to a network by wired or wireless connection; and incorporating in an electronic message at least one of the images obtained from the network, would enable the users to share desired images, photos, image maps, etc. with one another electronically, in particular, a user can provide route directions, by emailing an image map of a location to another user.

Art Unit: 2175

As to claim 43, Bellesfield et al teaches a system (see column 1, lines 6-14) comprising:

(a) means for obtaining geographical coordinates of a location (see column 4, lines 11-25);

(b) means for providing the geographical location coordinates to a network (see column 4, lines 55-65) and obtaining images from the network according to the geographical location coordinates (see column 5, lines 10-15, see column 9, lines 3-8, and see figure 6); and

(c) means for accessing images stored in the network according to the geographical location coordinates (see column 4, line 55 through column 5, line 15.)

for the teachings of: "incorporating images in an electronic message; a terminal for generating electronic messages wherein the terminal is a laptop or personal digital assistant or other computer device and linked to a network by a wired or wireless connection; and means for incorporating in an electronic message transmitted over the network at least one of the images obtained from the network", the applicant is kindly directed to the remarks and discussions made in claim 36 above.

5. Claims 2-4, 8-11, 14-17, 20-23, 25, 28-29, 40-42, and 44 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Abram et al (U.S. Patent No. 6,462,778) in view of Crosby et al (U.S. Patent No. 6,577,311.)

As to claim 40, Abram et al teaches a camera device for recording an image including a geographical location, related descriptive text and/or environmental conditions in a medium (see Abstract, and see column 1, line 67 through column 2, line 4), comprising:

a) means for forming an electronic image of an object of interest in digital form (see column 1, lines 55-61, and see column 7, lines 32-33);

b) means for determining a geographical location of the image (see column 1, line 67 through column 2, line 4);

c) means for storing the image and the geographical location thereof in a memory (see column 2, lines 4-5, and see lines 44-48);

d) means for storing and accessing descriptive text related to the image at the geographical location (see column 1, lines 61-63, and see column 2, lines 1-4);

e) means for selecting and correlating the descriptive text with the image at the geographical location (see Abstract; figures 5-7; see column 1, lines 61-64, and see column 4, lines 61-63);

f) means for recording the image, related geographical location and descriptive text (see column 2, lines 44-48, where “recording” is read on “storing”, and “related geographical location and descriptive text” is read on “image data file”, and see figure 8);

g) means for communicating the recorded image with or without related geographical location and descriptive text for subsequent processing under user control (see column 5, lines 5-24);

i) programatically correlating and recording the digital image with geographical location and descriptive text associated with the object of interest (see Abstract; figures 5-7; see column 1, lines 61-64, and see column 4, lines 61-63) in a medium under user control (see Abstract, where “user control” is read on “the user’s choices”, and see column 1, lines 61-63.)

Art Unit: 2175

Abram et al does not teach:

h) a server in the network for storing descriptive text of objects of interest; and

i) means for communicating with and accessing the server.

Crosby et al teaches a camera in communication with a network (see Abstract, and see figure 4), in which he teaches:

a server in the network (see figure 4) for storing descriptive text of objects of interest (see column 15, lines 39-43, see column 16, lines 36-41, and see column 17, lines 58-65); and

means for communicating with and accessing the server (see figures 4 and 9, see column 14, lines 46-59, and see column 20, line 65 through column 21, line 28.)

Therefore, it would have been obvious to a person having ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to have modified Abram et al to include a server in the network for storing descriptive text of objects of interest; and means for communicating with and accessing the server.

It would have been obvious to a person having ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to have modified Abram et al by the teachings of Crosby et al, because including a server in the network for storing descriptive text of objects of interest; and means for communicating with and accessing the server, would enable the system to provide the users with a more desirable experience when sharing images, photos, and other multimedia objects, as taught by Crosby et al (see column 5, lines 6-20.)

As to claim 41, Abram et al teaches in a system (see column 2, lines 44-48) including an image-collecting camera device (see figure 2), a method for recording an image (see column

Art Unit: 2175

1, lines 59-61) including a geographical location, and/or environmental conditions in a, medium (see column 1, line 67 through column 2, line 4), comprising the steps of:

- a) forming an electronic image of an object of interest in digital form in the image-collecting device (see column 1, lines 55-61, and see column 7, lines 32-33);
- b) determining a geographical location of the image (see column 1, line 67 through column 2, line 4);
- c) capturing and storing the image and the geographical location thereof in a memory (see column 2, lines 4-5, and see lines 44-48);
- d) storing descriptive text of a plurality of objects of interest related to the image at geographical locations (see column 1, lines 61-63, and see column 2, lines 1-4);
- g) programatically selecting and associating the descriptive text with the digital image (see Abstract; figures 5-7; see column 1, lines 61-64, and see column 4, lines 61-63) under control of a user (see Abstract, where “user control” is read on “the user’s choices”, and see column 1, lines 61-63); and
- h) recording the image with the geographical location, and descriptive text associated with the object of interest in the medium (see column 2, lines 44-48, where “recording” is read on “storing”, and “related geographical location and descriptive text” is read on “image data file”, and see figure 8.)

Abram et al does not teach:

a camera coupled to a remote data processing system and a workstation via a network using network protocols;

storing descriptive text and a plurality of objects of interest in a remote processing system or workstation;

e) editing the image in the workstation to include the related geographical location and descriptive text; and

f) communicating with and accessing the remote processing system.

Crosby et al teaches a camera in communication with a network (see Abstract, and see figure 4), in which he teaches:

a camera coupled to a remote data processing system and a workstation via a network (see figures 4 and 9) using network protocols (see column 2, lines 25-29);

storing descriptive text and a plurality of objects of interest in a remote processing system or workstation (see column 15, lines 39-43, see column 16, lines 36-41, and see column 17, lines 58-65);

e) editing the image in the workstation to include the related geographical location and descriptive text (see column 9, lines 19-40, and see column 9, line 65 through column 10, line 9);

f) communicating with and accessing the remote processing system (see figures 4 and 9, see column 14, lines 46-59, and see column 20, line 65 through column 21, line 28.)

Therefore, it would have been obvious to a person having ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to have modified Abram et al to include: a camera coupled to a remote data processing system and a workstation via a network using network protocols; storing descriptive text and a plurality of objects of interest in a remote processing system or

Art Unit: 2175

workstation; editing the image in the workstation to include the related geographical location and descriptive text; and communicating with and accessing the remote processing system.

It would have been obvious to a person having ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to have modified Abram et al by the teachings of Crosby et al, because a camera coupled to a remote data processing system and a workstation via a network using network protocols; storing descriptive text and a plurality of objects of interest in a remote processing system or workstation; and communicating with and accessing the remote processing system, would enable the system to provide the users with a more desirable experience when sharing images, photos, and other multimedia objects, as taught by Crosby et al (see column 5, lines 6-20), and because editing the image in the workstation to include the related geographical location and descriptive text, would result in reducing the size of the image stored in the camera and ultimately, reduce the memory requirements for an image including the descriptive text and location information, on the camera device (see Crosby et al, column 15, lines 25-38.)

As to claim 42, Abram et al teaches an article of manufacture (see column 1, line 56):

a program medium, executable in a computer system (see column 8, lines 15-16), for recording an image including a related descriptive text and/or environmental conditions in a picture (see column 2, lines 44-48, where “recording” is read on “storing”, and “related geographical location and descriptive text” is read on “image data file”, and see figure 8), comprising program instruction in the medium (see column 8, lines 15-16.)

For the remaining steps of this claim, the applicant is kindly directed to the remarks and discussions made in claims 40 and 41 above.

As to claim 44, Abram et al teaches a camera device for recording an image including a geographical location and related descriptive text in a medium (see Abstract, and see column 1, line 67 through column 2, line 4) comprising:

For the remaining steps of this claim, the applicant is kindly directed to the remarks and discussions made in claims 40 above.

As to claim 2, Abram et al as modified teaches wherein the means for forming an electronic image further comprises:

j) data processing means (see Abram et al, column 3, line 4) responsive to control means for receiving and converting optical information of the image (see Abram et al, column 3, line 3) and correlating location and environmental information with the contents of the image (see Abram et al, column 1, line 67 through column 2, line 5) into compressed digital form for storage in the local memory (see Abram et al, column 3, lines 13-15.)

As to claim 3, Abram et al as modified teaches wherein means for determining the geographical location of the image further comprises:

k) a GPS interface and processing logic unit linked to at least one space satellite for converting satellite signals into geographical coordinates in digital form for storage in the

Art Unit: 2175

memory and indicative of the image geographical location (see Abram et al, figure 3, and see column 3, lines 39-54.)

As to claim 4, Abram et al as modified teaches wherein the means for accessing descriptive texts of a plurality of objects of interest further comprises:

l) a network interface to a database responsive to a user for selecting the stored descriptive text related to the object of interest recorded in the digital image (see Crosby et al, figure 4, and see column 15, lines 39-43, see column 16, lines 36-41, and see column 17, lines 51-65.)

As to claim 8, Abram et al as modified teaches further comprising:

p) wireless means for connecting and providing to the network the geographic location and conditions of the object of interest stored in the memory for processing and recording in a medium by the network (see Crosby et al, column 8, line 62 through column 9, line 4.)

As to claim 9, Abram et al as modified teaches further comprising:

q) a terminal coupled to the network (see Crosby et al, column 9, lines 19-30, where “terminal” is read on “client computing device”) and responsive to a user to obtain, display and record the geographical location and descriptive text in the medium (see Crosby et al, column 12, lines 38-67.)

Art Unit: 2175.

As to claim 10, Abram et al as modified teaches wherein the means of communicating includes wireless communication (see Crosby et al, column 8, line 62 through column 9, line 4.)

As to claim 11, Abram et al as modified teaches further comprising:

r) a terminal coupled to the network (see Crosby et al, column 9, lines 19-30, where “terminal” is read on “client computing device”) and responsive to a user input to obtain, select, display and record the stored image of the object of interest with or without geographical location and descriptive text in the medium (see Crosby et al, column 12, lines 38-67.)

As to claim 14, Abram et al as modified teaches wherein the means for forming an electronic image further comprises the step of:

h) receiving and converting optical information of the object of interest into compressed digital form (see Abram et al, column 2, line 66 through column 3, line 12.)

As to claim 15, Abram et al as modified teaches further comprising the step of:

i) converting satellite signals into geographical coordinates in digital form indicative of the image geographical location (see Abram et al, figure 3, and see column 3, lines 39-54.)

Art Unit: 2175

As to claim 16, Abram et al as modified teaches further comprising the step of

j) selecting the stored descriptive text related to the object of interest at the geographical location to be recorded in the digital image (see Abram et al, figures 5-6, and 8, and see column 1, lines 55-67.)

As to claim 17, Abram et al as modified teaches wherein the step of determining geographical location includes determining latitude and longitude (see Abram et al, column 6, lines 19-28.)

As to claim 20, Abram et al as modified teaches further comprising the step of:

1) connecting and providing to a network using network protocols (see Crosby et al, figure 4), the image, geographical location, and environmental conditions of the object of interest stored in the image-collecting device for processing and recording in a medium by the network (see Crosby et al, column 17, lines 51-65.)

As to claim 21, Abram et al as modified teaches further comprising the step of:

m) storing thumbnail images related to objects of interest in the remote data processing system according to geographical location coordinates (see Crosby et al, column 5, lines 20-37, column 15, lines 57-67.)

Art Unit: 2175

As to claim 22, Abram et al as modified teaches further comprising the step of:

n) transmitting geographical location coordinates of an object of interest (see Abram et al, column 1, line 67 through column 2, line 5) to the remote data processing system (see Crosby et al, column 5, lines 38-48);

o) receiving a thumbnail image related to the geographical location coordinates from the remote data processing system; and recording the related thumbnail image in the medium (see Crosby et al, column 5, lines 20-37, column 15, lines 57-67.)

As to claim 23, Abram et al as modified teaches further comprising the step of:

p) editing the image to include the related geographical location and descriptive text (see Abram et al, column 1, line 56 through column 2, line 5, and see Crosby et al, column 20, lines 12-16.)

As to claim 25, Abram et al as modified teaches further comprising:

h) program instructions for converting satellite signals into geographical coordinates in digital form indicative of the image geographical location for storage in an image-collecting device (see Abram et al, column 3, lines 39-54.)

As to claims 28, Abram et al as modified teaches further comprising:

k) program instruction in the medium for accessing thumbnail images of objects of interest in the remote data processing system according to geographical location coordinates (see Crosby et al, column 5, lines 20-37, column 15, lines 57-67.)

As to claim 29, Abram et al as modified teaches further comprising:

l) program instruction in the medium obtaining and inserting a thumbnail of an object of interest according to geographical location coordinates and storing in a medium (see Crosby et al, column 5, lines 20-37, column 15, lines 57-67, and see column 16, lines 59-65.)

6. Claims 6, 19, and 27 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Abram et al (U.S. Patent No. 6,462,778) in view of Crosby et al (U.S. Patent No. 6,577,311), as applied to claims 2-4, 8-11, 14-17, 20-23, 25, 28-29, 40-42, and 44 above, and further in view of Cho (U.S. Patent No. 6,292,228.)

As to claims 6, 19, and 27, Abram et al as modified still does not teach further comprising:

o) environmental sensing means for collecting and storing environmental conditions related to the image for recording in the medium.

Cho teaches a system for automatically adjusting image conditions (see Abstract), in which he teaches environmental sensing means (see Abstract, and see column 2, lines 8-34) for collecting and storing environmental conditions related to the image for recording in the medium (see column 2, lines 42-63, and see column 7, lines 58-61.)

Therefore, it would have been obvious to a person having ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to have modified Abram et al as modified, to include

Art Unit: 2175

environmental sensing means for collecting and storing environmental conditions related to the image for recording in the medium.

It would have been obvious to a person having ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to have modified Abram et al as modified, by the teaching of Cho, because including an environmental sensing means for collecting and storing environmental conditions related to the image for recording in the medium, would enable the system to automatically detect environmental conditions and/or receive the conditions from a user and capture the condition relating to the image in the medium, and enable the user to know the environmental conditions associated with an image.

7. Claims 18 and 26 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Abram et al (U.S. Patent No. 6,462,778) in view of Crosby et al (U.S. Patent No. 6,577,311), as applied to claims 2-4, 8-11, 14-17, 20-23, 25, 28-29, 40-42, and 44 above, and further in view of Bellesfield et al (U.S. Patent No. 6,282,489.)

As to claims 18 and 26, Abram et al as modified still does not teach further comprising the steps of:

j) accessing the remote processing system or workstation and correlating and recording the digital image with the geographical location, and descriptive text associated with the object of interest in a medium.

Bellesfield et al teaches method and system of displaying a travel route (see Abstract), in which he teaches accessing the remote processing system or workstation and correlating and

Art Unit: 2175

recording the digital image with the geographical location, and descriptive text associated with the object of interest in a medium (see column 4, lines 11-25, column 4, line 55 through column 5, line 15, and column 9, lines 3-8, and see figure 6.)

Therefore, it would have been obvious to a person having ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to have modified Abram et al as modified, to include accessing the remote processing system or workstation and correlating and recording the digital image with the geographical location, and descriptive text associated with the object of interest in a medium.

It would have been obvious to a person having ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to have modified Abram et al as modified, by the teachings of Bellesfield et al, because accessing the remote processing system or workstation and correlating and recording the digital image with the geographical location, and descriptive text associated with the object of interest in a medium, would enable the user to associate geographical locations and descriptive information relating to images on a remote computer instead of or in addition to storing this information on the camera device itself, in order to utilize less memory on the camera device.

8. Claims 31-33 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Bellesfield et al (U.S. Patent No. 6,282,489) in view of Crosby et al (U.S. Patent No. 6,577,311) as applied to claims 36 and 43 above, and further in view of Murphy et al (U.S. Patent No. 6,282,362.)

Art Unit: 2175

As to claim 31, Bellesfield et al as modified still does not teach wherein the geographical location coordinates provided to the network are the geographical location coordinates of the terminal creating the message.

Murphy et al teaches a geographical position/image digital recording and display system (see Abstract), in which he teaches wherein the geographical location coordinates provided to the network are the geographical location coordinates of the terminal creating the message (see column 10, lines 37-40.)

Therefore, it would have been obvious to a person having ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to have modified Bellesfield et al as modified, to include wherein the geographical location coordinates provided to the network are the geographical location coordinates of the terminal creating the message.

It would have been obvious to a person having ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to have modified Bellesfield et al as modified, by the teaching of Murphy et al, because including wherein the geographical location coordinates provided to the network are the geographical location coordinates of the terminal creating the message, would enable the terminal to capture the geographical location coordinates of images with the geographical coordinates of the camera location as opposed to the geographical locations of each individual image.

As to claim 32, Bellesfield et al as modified teaches wherein the geographical location coordinates are established at the completion of the creation of the electronic message (see Murphy et al, column 11, line 66 through column 12, line 11.)

As to claim 33, Bellesfield et al as modified teaches wherein the geographical location coordinates are established at the start of the creation of the electronic message (see Murphy et al, column 10, lines 37-40.)

9. Claims 37-39 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Bellesfield et al (U.S. Patent No. 6,282,489) in view of Crosby et al (U.S. Patent No. 6,577,311) as applied to claims 36 and 43 above, and further in view of Tobin (U.S. Patent No. 6,141,666.)

As to claim 37, Bellesfield et al as modified still does not teach wherein the obtained images are provided as part of advertising.

Tobin teaches a system for customizing marketing (see Abstract), in which he teaches wherein the obtained images are provided as part of advertising (see column 7, lines 55-67 and see figure 4.)

Therefore, it would have been obvious to a person having ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to have modified Bellesfield et al as modified to include wherein the obtained images are provided as part of advertising.

It would have been obvious to a person having ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to have modified Bellesfield et al as modified, with the teaching of Tobin, because providing the obtained images as part of advertising enables the customers to view images of the items they are looking for which results in increased convenience and speed for on-line shoppers.

As to claim 38, Bellesfield et al as modified teaches the method further comprising the step of:

d) offering the images to users in a prioritized manner based on the amount of payment associated with each image (see Tobin, figure 3.)

As to claim 39, Bellesfield et al as modified teaches the method further comprising the step of:

providing the sender of an electronic message an incentive to include an advertising image in the message (see Tobin, column 13, lines 24-31.)

Response to Arguments

10. Applicant's arguments filed on 17-February-2004 with respect to the rejected claims in view of the cited references have been fully considered but they are moot in view of the new grounds for rejection.

Conclusion

11. Any inquiries concerning this communication or earlier communications from the examiner should be directed to Tony Mahmoudi whose telephone number is (703) 305-4887. The examiner can normally be reached on Mondays-Fridays from 08:00 am to 04:30 pm.

Art Unit: 2175

If attempts to reach the examiner by telephone are unsuccessful, the examiner's supervisor, Dov Popovici, can be reached at (703) 305-3830.

tm

April 30, 2004



DOV POPOVICI
SUPERVISORY PATENT EXAMINER
TECHNOLOGY CENTER 2100